BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1863.

THE SOLDIER'S DREAM

BY KATE.

Come and gather round me, comrades;
In the twilight cold and grey,
And I'll tell you of a vision
That has cheer'd me thro' this day.

It has lighten'd all my hardships,
Has been *food* and *drink* to me;
And has made my heart as bright, boys,
As a soldier lad's can be.

For it took me from war's horrors,
From the loathsome battle plain,
On the soundless wings of fancy,
And bore me "*home again.*"

Oh! the old familiar spot, boys,
It has seem'd to me more dear,
(And the soldier boy paused—look'd up—
And wiped away a tear:)

Since I buckled on my father's sword,
And left it long ago,
To battle for the Sunny South,
'Gainst a ruffian, cowardly foe.

And here it was in vision bright,
Brought plain as day before me,
Tho' I slumbered on the battlefield,
And the stars and bars wav'd o'er me.

I dream't I stood among them,
Tho' they knew not I was there;
My father, with his long grey locks,
Doz'd in the old armchair.

My mother sat beside him,
With the same sweet smile of yore;
And my brothers, and my sisters,
Play'd round the cottage door.

And the flowers upon the carpet,
The pictures on the wall;
All told me I was "home again,"
And far from duty's call.

Methought, as I stood and gaz'd,
On the forms I lov'd so well,
There came pealing, on the evening air,
The solemn vesper bell.

And a tear dropt from my mother's eye,
And she said, "Our darling Will,
May God bless our noble soldier boy,
And guard him from all ill.

"And keep him safe in his lonely tent,
Upon the battle plain;
And Father, in Thine own good time,
Safe bring him home again."

* * * * *

Dear comrades, by the lone camp fire,
They *honor* me, you say;
'Twas the memory of that vision bright,
That bore me thro' this day.

I saw those faces in my flag,
And in the cannon's roar;
I heard the sweet *home voices*,
Tho' I never hear them more.

And let my fate be what it may,
Life, death, despair, or joy,
The memory of my mother's prayer,
Clings round her soldier boy.

MOSES AND THE CONSCRIPT LAW.—A correspondent of the Knoxville *Register*, (Phonax) dating at Richmond, is hard down on extortioners—says that the Jews are the leaders of extortion—that they are the men who, constant to the teachings handed down to them by their forefathers (who began life by selling the garments of their Saviour,) persist in selling clothing to the present day.—He wants to know why these descendants of Abraham are permitted to remain behind their counters, asking their 500 and 600 "per shent" for their goods, while our best blood is being spilt to protect them and their property, and prays for some law to conscript the whole lot of anti-pork eaters.

Moses, their leader, says "Phonax," had his conscript act and his bill of exemption. For we read in history that "every family was obliged to return to the chiefs of the tribes a list of all males upwards of twenty (20) years of age fit to carry arms." As we live in a degenerate age, it has now been reduced to eighteen, (18.) "Phonax" cites their bill of exemption: "When the returns were made, the males of each tribe were called together, and the following questions were asked them: Has any man built a house and not had time to dedicate it? Has any man planted a vineyard and not had time to eat the fruit thereof? Has any man betrothed a wife and not yet married her? Is any man fearful or faint-hearted against the enemy?* They let all those return home and attend to their domestic duties."

"Phonax" believes the present Congress has done wise in not adopting Moses' exemption plan, for if it had, he thinks our ranks would have been decimated to such an extent that Abe and his cabinet could have thrashed us completely.

He concludes by swearing he will not vote for any man for Congress who does not agree to support a bill "entitled an act to turn our army, within six months after a ratification of peace, against the whole race of extortioners, (the caterpillars of the Confederacy,) and exterminate them from the face of the globe."

This being his platform, he vows he will live by it, if not starved to death, and if starved, why—he'll die by it. Go it Phonax!—*Mississippian.*

*This was intended for department clerks, nitre men and shoe hemmers.

The following advertisement appears in a Georgia paper—we omit the name and address, as we can't afford to advertise gratis:

TO THE GIRLS!—A Georgia soldier, having been jilted "sky high," has recovered from his bruises and desires to open a correspondence with any fair daughter of the South who wishes to marry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE FOR sale. Made by Gilbert, of Boston. Enquire of
JAS. PIRSSON,
Hargett Street, near the Fair Ground.
ALSO
A second hand PIANO at a very low price.
April 30-tf

NOTICE.

MY CERTIFICATE FOR 28 SHARES OF STOCK in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, No. ——, having been destroyed by the public enemy, notice is hereby given that I shall apply for another certificate at the next regular meeting of the stockholders.
JOHNSON H. BRYAN.
April 30-3t*

FOR RENT.

SIX LIGHT AND AIRY ROOMS, OVER W. J. LOUGEE'S Store, on Fayetteville street. Terms $250 per annum.
April 29-3t

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1863. NO. 148.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 24.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$10
Dried	$6
BACON—Hog round	90c—$1
BEEF	50c
BEESWAX	$1 75
BEANS	$6
BUTTER	$1 25@1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$1 75
" Wax—By the box	$2
" Adamantine	$4
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel	$20
CHICKENS	$1 25@1 50
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	60@65c
FLOUR—Family	$50
Superfine	$40
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3@$3 50
GEESE	None.
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	60c
HAY—Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	$4
MOLASSES	$10
MEAL	$5 50
NAILS—Scarce	$1 25
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 bu
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$4
" Irish	$5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$5
" White Table	$6
RAGS	8@10c
RICE	25@30c
RYE	$4
SALT	$16
SUGAR—Brown	$1 40
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$1 25
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	H T Guion / T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	Solomon Williams		D P Rowe
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	G W Hammond
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	H D Lee
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	T H Sharpe
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	J D Barry
18	Thos J Purdie	Forney George	C M Andrews
19		Wm G Robinson	
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	C C Cole	Laban Odell
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan		
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance	John L McDowell	
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singletary	T J Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	W Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C M'Alister
47	Geo P Faribault	John A Graves	A D Cruump
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60		Wm H Beaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:
Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—65th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments
1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:
9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:
10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:
Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

MEETING IN GRANVILLE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE NOTICE THAT there will be a meeting of the Farmers of Granville, at Oxford, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, to consult as to their duty to their country and themselves in these trying times, and to consider the suggestions made by Gov. Vance in his late Address to the people of the State.
April 24-td

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

NEGRO MAN FOR SALE.

A LIKELY NEGRO MAN, GOOD FIELD HAND, for sale. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 29-2t

SUGAR FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

TEA FOR SALE.

200 LBS. GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" " 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF ALAMANCE county, at Graham, about the last of March, a negro man who says his name is FRED, very black, about 21 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and says he belongs to Henry Emsley Hunter, of Mecklenburg county. The owner of said negro man is hereby notified to call, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
J. M. BOYD, Jailor,
April 29-1w* Graham, Alamance county, N. C.

COOK WANTED.

A GOOD COOK IS WANTED FOR THE BALANCE of the year. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 29-1t*

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

$3,500 WILL BE GIVEN FOR A SUBSTITUTE over 45 years old. Must be native born, with good recommendations. None other need apply.
J. R. WHITAKER,
April 29-3t* At E. A. Whitaker's.

CASH FOR RAGS.

I WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR all kinds of Cotton or Linen Rags—Old Rope, Bagging and refuse cotton. Bring them to my store, just back of the Market House, and get the cash or family groceries for them. JORDAN WOMBLE.
April 25-1m* Hargett street, Raleigh, N. C.
P. S.—They must be washed clean.

OLD CAST IRON WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR THE NAVY DEpartment, OLD CAST IRON, for which will be paid, delivered at any railroad station, five (5) cents per pound. Apply to J. J. ROBERSON,
April 25-tf Goldsboro', N. C.

WANTED.

50 SHARES OF STOCK IN THE BANK OF NORTH Carolina or Cape Fear Bank. Persons having Stock for sale in any of the North Carolina Banks will please give us a call. JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.
April 24 1w*

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP in the General Auction and Commission business, viz., for the sale of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real and Personal Property, &c., &c.

Our Store is large and commodious, fronting on Fayetteville and Harget streets, in the centre of the business of the city, and universally conceded to be the best location in the place for the business.

Both of us having been engaged for the past seventeen years in the Mercantile or Auction business in this city, we flatter ourselves that we can make it to the interest of parties to make their consignments to us for either private Commission or Auction sales.

A. CREECH,
April 21-1m J. J. LITCHFORD.

Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co.,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, April 17th, 1863.

DIVIDEND No. 23.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capitol Stock of this Company, payable on and after 15th May next.

Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 15th May.
L. H. DeROSSET,
April 21-lawtd Secretary.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE $15,000,000 CONFEDERATE Loan. Also N. C. $1 and $2 Treasury Notes.
April 17-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C. March 11-tf

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 18-tf

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE THIS POPULAR place of Summer Resort will be opened for the reception of visitors.

Owing to the very great scarcity of provisions of all kinds we can only accommodate a limited number of boarders. We will use every effort to render our guests comfortable, and promise to spare no pains or expense in supplying our table with the best the market can produce. Our rates of board shall be advertised in due time.
BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—A good HOUSEKEEPER for the coming season, one who has had experience in a public house. She must be lady-like in her deportment and in every way competent to fill the place. The best of references will be required. None others need apply. Write immediately and state how long and where you have been in business, the price you require, and the reference you can give.
Standard copy till forbid.
April 15-tf B. & CO.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKER
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches. Feb 24-2m

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at
P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27tf- Near Towles.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

A DESIRABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE FIFteen miles from Raleigh in Wake county, N. C., containing eighteen hundred and ninety-one acres, four or five hundred acres in a state of cultivation. The improvements on it are new and of the finest and best character; such as out houses, Gin House, &c. &c. All of which the subscriber will sell at auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on Saturday the 2nd day of May, 1863, commencing at 12 o'clock. JNO. P. COOK.
April 23-td

MILITARY NOTICES.

Chief Enrolling Office,

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
WADESBORO', N. C., April 21, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ALL PERsons in this District seeking exemptions or details, must apply to this Office only. The Commandant of Conscripts will not consider any applications not sent up through the proper channel.

All persons having contracts with Government (except Contractors with Ordnance Department) must have their applications for detail certified to, by the officer with whom the contract was made, as neither unreasonable or excessive. Ordnance Contractors must have their application, for detail, certified to by Captain Barny, Agent Nitre and Mining Bureau, Greensboro', N. C.

All applications for Executive Clemency must be accompanied with Affidavits of at least six highly respectable citizens of the neighborhood, and forwarded through this office. J. M. LITTLE, 1st Lt. P. A. C. S.,
Enrolling Officer 7th Congressional District.
April 27-4t

Adj't and Inspector General's Office,

RICHMOND, Jan. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. THE FOLLOWING ORDERS ARE PUBLISHED for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Recognizing the necessity of officers of railroads having full control of their business in order to ensure safety and dispatch in transportation, military officers are prohibited from interfering with the engines, cars, running of trains, or with the control and management in any way of railroads.

II. When transportation of troops or freights by railroad is necessary, a Quartermaster or other authorized officer, shall make requisition for the same upon the superintendent or proper officer of the railroad, furnishing the necessary evidence of transportation, and delivering the troops or freight to be transported.

III. In the event that more freight is to be transported over any road than the road has the ability to carry promptly, the officer furnishing evidence of transportation will indicate to the railroad officer what shall take precedence. In the absence of any special order as to what freight shall go first the railroad officer shall be governed by any General order the Quartermaster General may issue in regard thereto.

IV. Where troops or freight is to be moved out of the usual routine of a railroad, the officer having charge of such movement, will fix with the superintendent, or other officer of the road on which the movement is to be made the day and hour of departure, and when so fixed, the troops or freight must be ready at the appointed time.

V. In the event of any military necessity for an unusual movement at any particular point the commanding officer at such a post will communicate fully the character and extent of service, to the principal officer of the road or roads from which it is required, and ask the personal supervision of the proper railroad officers to the duty.

VI. Quartermaster and Commissaries will exercise discretion in shipping freight not wanted for immediate use, and that may be stored at safe and convenient points, taking care not to block up roads and thereby impede transportation.

VII. When it is necessary to send a special messenger with freight, such messenger must travel with the freight placed in his charge, and his transportation shall be so specified on its face, in order to prevent him from travelling in any other way.

VIII. Enrolling officers will permit conscripts, enrolled while in the employment of railroads, to remain at their duties until Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., decides as to who of them it is necessary should be detailed for service on the road.

IX. Any violation of these orders, or remissness on the part of railroad officers to perform promptly all Government transportation will be reported to Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., who will indicate from time to time where his headquarters will be.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Jan 12-1w Adjutant and Inspector General.

REWARDS.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLOUGH CASTINGS.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES, WHO NEED THEM, WILL be furnished with PLOUGH CASTINGS at the old price, by calling at our Foundry (Burns' old stand.)
April 24-1w* SHAY, WILLIAMS & CO.
Standard copy one month.

WANTED.

EMPTY BLACKING-BOXES IN ANY QUANTITIES, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE. April 8-tf

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.
Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.
O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisments inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$16 00
Two days	2 00	One month	18 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additions squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

HOTELS.

GRANGER HOUSE,

WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.
MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.
ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.
The public may expect
GOOD FARE,
Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!
T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House

GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.
MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge.
Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.
An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.
A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.
Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.
The Cars leave daily.
nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & CO.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BECOME APPARENT TO ME and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellow-men, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless the *crime of speculating in the necessaries of life* can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn, and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also, all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation, of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for resale or profit. Also, all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath, before a Justice of the Peace, may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this Proclamation is designed, as far as possible, to effect.

(SEAL) In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
April 13-2w

All papers in the State copy two weeks and send bills to Executive Office.

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of
CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.
The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.
G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.
N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Sneeds and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.
THO. HOGG, CAPT. C. S
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance

NOTICE.

I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE hired Negroes from J. P. H. Russ, belonging to the estate of John Hutchins, deceased, paying the hire to the said J. P. H. Russ, as I shall claim the right to collect the hire as Executor of deceased.
JOHN F. HUTCHINS, Executor.
April 13-1May.

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE AND LOT RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY John Hutchins, deceased, in Raleigh, is for rent. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to
JOHN F. HUTCHINS, Executor.
April 13-1May.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK
March 24-tf.

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1863.

☞ **Terms, &c.**—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress One year - - -		$8 00
" " Six months - - -		5 00
" " Three months - -		3 00
" " One month - - -		1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of JOB PRINTING with promptness.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Army Letters.**—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the PROGRESS. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

☞ **To News Agents.**—On and after this day the price of the PROGRESS to Agents and Newsboys will be FIVE CENTS a copy.

While the stay-at-home critics have been watching for the fall of Suffolk and censuring Gen. Longstreet for not hurrying up the job, the most brilliant results have been accomplished. Gen. Longstreet's presence in front of Suffolk has thrown the enemy at Old Point, Norfolk and Suffolk into spasms and the greatest possible efforts have been made by them to reinforced, strengthen their position and prepare generally for defensive operations. Meantime the far-seeing Longstreet has been busily at work, and while the enemy have been in momentary dread of a descent upon Suffolk various agencies have been at work greatly to our advantage.

We learn, for instance, that the enemy have abandoned the entire Albemarle country, being no longer visible on the Chowan, about Elizabeth City or any where else, all having put out for Suffolk and Norfolk. This certainly relieves a large section of country and removes the hated invaders from the presence of one of the most fertile and productive regions of the State. If we can but keep them away it will prove worth a dozen towns like Suffolk. We learn too, that immense quantities of provisions and grain have been procured and brought safely away. The army must be fed and if our forces can procure forage from those sections of country occupied by the enemy, it is certainly much better than "pressing" their supplies in sections where there is nothing to spare. Our forces are now along the banks of the Chowan and even occupy, we learn, the town of Elizabeth City, and the enemy will hardly be permitted to repossess themselves of that section without a struggle.

Gen. Longstreet may not take Suffolk—possibly he don't want to take it—but whether he does or not he will stir the Yankees up, secure provisions and forage and relieve some of our people; and if the enemy does come out from their ditches he will whip them.

We have no very late intelligence from Gen. Longstreet's command but we are confident that he and his brave men are doing what is best for the cause, for themselves and for the oppressed people of our Northeastern counties.

Meanwhile the startling announcement that the enemy are advancing in force below Kinston stays the tongue of slander and misrepresentation against Gen. Hill, and his critics and traducers stand mute with their hands in their pockets, at the street corners, while that brave officer goes to meet and hurl back the invader.

If Hill and Longstreet are not fighting Generals we have none, and malice and misrepresentation should at least be suspended while they are exposing themselves to the shot and shell of the common enemy. These brave men ask nothing but simple justice and that much we demand for them at the hands of the censorious public. It is scarcely necessary to appoint tried veterans to command in the field if the suggestions of every street corner oracle is to be heeded.

The Proclamation of Gov. Vance has had much more to do with the decline in flour and other articles than the funding of Treasury Notes. We learn that parties at Hillsboro who held flour a short time ago at $50 and were very careless about sales, are now glad to get it off at $40. There are large quantities of flour along the North Carolina Railroad in the hands of speculators and monopolists and if the government wants the article it could not do better than send an impressing agent that way. But for villainous speculators and forestallers flour would never have gone above $15 or $20. Monopolists have bought it up and kept it out of market and of course the price went up.

We can assure the speculators that Gov. Vance will renew his proclamation embargoing shipments beyond the State at the proper time.

From Craven and Beaufort.

We have just received a letter from an intelligent officer, stationed near Swift Creek, Craven County. He says that all was quiet at the time of writing, but that from the Cross Roads, near Washington by Blount's Creek, Mill and Little Swift Creek, down to Barrington's Ferry, the woods and roads are filled with Yankees. He says the citizens all through the section of country named have suffered very much. We wish they would mass themselves and march forward so Gen. Hill could have a reckoning with them.

W. R. Aldridge, Kinston, is informed that his $8 has been received, and he is credited on our books till April 24th, 1864. We send no receipts. The receipt of the paper is an acknowledgement of the money sent, for we never send the paper without the money, and always stop it when the time paid for is out.

Gen. Wm. Preston, of Ky., and Albert Pike of Arkansas, are in Charleston.

More Excitement Below Kinston.

A gentleman who came up from Goldsboro yesterday brought rumors of an advance of the enemy, heavy skirmishing near Kinston, &c., and soon after a friend showed us a dispatch from Goldsboro, stating that there had been a heavy skirmish below Kinston, in which we lost several killed and about thirty wounded.

Several private dispatches had been received in this City confirming the skirmish, but we could get no particulars. We heard that Lieut. Lutterloh, from Fayetteville, was among the killed.

By the accommodation train that arrived here from Goldsboro at half-past twelve o'clock, we received the following:

KINSTON, April 29.

EDITOR PROGRESS:—The Yankees are said to be in force five miles below this place. Three companies of the 56th, of Gen. Ransom's brigade, on picket duty, engaged the enemy but had to fall back. Gen. Hill is after them this morning. We had forty wounded, killed and missing when the fight ceased last night. I have heard of but three killed up to this writing. J.

We have but little doubt but that the enemy are advancing in force and think a general engagement very probable. We know but little of Gen. Hill's present available force, but have confidence that it is or soon will be made large enough, and that the invaders will be met and driven back.

GONE FAR ENOUGH.—We think the farce of investigating the charges against the miserable creatures engaged in the late mob at Richmond, by the city authorities, has gone far enough and might be stopped. The whole affair was regretted by the entire country, and but little sympathy has been expressed anywhere for those engaged in it, but the speculators, city authorities and government officials were no doubt as much to blame for the occurrence as the participants themselves. If the Richmond authorities will stay proceedings against these few defenceless women and hunt up, punish and drive out the "plugs," thieves, gamblers and harlots that make Richmond the most abandoned place on the continent, they will be doing the State some service.

The mails are in a bad way. The Postmaster at Warrenton writes us that he mailed $10 to us on the 10th, which has never come to hand. The route from Warrenton to Raleigh is a short one, but it seems there are thieves on the way. These complaints reach us and other publishers here daily, and we know no way to guard against it unless people will send money by Express when they can. They can do this, as we have already given notice, at our expense. Whenever money is received the paper is promptly sent. Should the letter referred to ever reach us we will apprise the P. M. at Warrenton of the fact.

Maj. General Maury, arrived at Knoxville on the 25th, and is to assume command of the Department of East Tennessee.

THE VIEWS IN THE NORTHWEST ABOUT PEACE.—A gentleman of intelligence, who has good opportunities for observing Northern sentiment, has recently arrived in Jackson, Mississippi, from Memphis, and gives the *Mississippian* the following in regard to the peace feeling among the Yankees:

There is a peace party at the North—a strong and active party, nearly equal—may be quite equal, or even numerically superior to the war party—and the bitterness between these parties is very intense, and the feud irreconcilable. But our informant does not believe that such feud will ever provoke any weapons more dangerous than words. He believes the conscript law will be enforced, and that the malcontents will yield, like those in Noble county, Ohio, did yield, by flight, before the appearance of an armed and organized soldiery.

He does not believe the Democrats will make fight, and regards the Chicago *Times* and the organ of Ex-Governor Medary, as already preparing to back squarely down "in obedience to the laws and subject to the Constitution!" This is only an opinion, but our informant entertains it with great confidence.

The Northern Democrats in favor of peace, and against Lincoln and the Abolitionists, and in favor of the South, self-styled Southern rights men, are not, as a mass, in favor of our separate nationality; it is peace, political equality, guarantied rights, and reunion, that they want, and if in power to-day, these are all that would be offered us. What we most need of all things on earth to stop the war and bring peace is, to roll back this tide of invasion to the Ohio river; to achieve some great, crushing and telling victories, and so remove the theatre of war as to bring its horrid realities home to the Yankees. If the South would put forth its strength and drive the foe out of our cities and cotton fields, and hurl him back on his own land, there would be a cry for peace at the North.

But while their armies can live and grow rich in the heart of the South, and the whole country of the foe realize unprecedented prosperity in business, which they have done, and are now doing, and speak of the war against the rebels with the same unconcern as we used to speak of the Seminole war in Florida, the masses have no motive to peace.

Little do they care for dead Yankees; they have plenty and can afford to lose them. It is living interests, and not dead soldiers about which they interest themselves. They must be whipped, backed out of the country, and their military strength greatly shattered, before the true cry for peace on the ground of Southern independence will ever be heard. These results might be greatly hastened by foreign recognition, and the presence of a conquering Confederate fleet.

A GOOD REBUKE TO A CERTAIN CLASS OF "PATRIOTS."—The Raymond (Miss.) *Gazette* administers a severe but just rebuke to that portion of our people who are so ready to cry out against the currency of the country. It says:

The fact, now established, that Confederate bonds have recently been sold at a premium, is a severe rebuke, we take it, to the great mass of our own people. Here we have men who control their hundreds of thousands of dollars, who, instead of investing in bonds and thus assisting the Government, are prowling like devouring wolves through the country, speculating in everything, defrauding and thwarting the plans of the Government, depreciating the currency and robbing the people, and plundering the families of our soldiers; here we have men who put ten prices upon everything they have for sale, boldly alleging "the worthlessness of the currency" as their apology; while also we have men who will not sell anything they have, if they can avoid it, even food to a starving neighbor, at any price, because they do not believe the money is worth anything! Thus is the contrast complete—foreigners are upholding the pecuniary credit of the Confederacy, while our own people, right here in Mississippi, having everything at stake, and within hearing of the Yankee guns, are doing everything in their power to depreciate and destroy it.

There is no news. The Papers are as tame and flat as duckponds.—*Raleigh Register.*

We suppose our neighbor has reference more particularly to his own columns.

GENERALS CONFIRMED.—The Confederate Senate on Thursday confirmed as Generals, Samuel Cooper, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston and G. T. Beauregard: as Major-Generals, Jubal A. Early and Isaac Trimble; as Brigadier-Generals, William Smith (ex-Governor) and Prince Camillus Polignac.

From the Chowan Region.

HARRELLSVILLE, April 26.

DEAR PROGRESS:—I wrote you a short note from Bertie; since that was written our company has moved into this county and are now on picket on the Chowan. The river here is the line between Hertford and Gates. When we first arrived, the Yankees and Buffaloes had a block house, or fort, on the other side which could be plainly seen from the harbor, three miles below us.

A short time since Lt. Col. Brown, of the 42d Regiment crossed the river and attempted to storm it, but failed, after having one man killed and two or three wounded. After they heard that the river on this side was well guarded, and learning that Gen. Longstreet had men near them on their side, they concluded that the situation was unhealthy, and about midnight on the 17th inst., they beat the long roll, and in a few minutes all that would burn of that disgraceful structure was in flames. A gunboat was ready to take them off, and they soon left for parts—to me, unknown. Fifteen or twenty of the Buffaloes, deserted and remained, but most of them have been taken "in out of the wet" by our men.

The citizens of Gates are now rid of the despicable foe, and as the conscript act has never been enforced there, I hope we will get some recruits. Speaking of conscripts, I wish some one would come through here and raise a battalion of strong young men. I think, judging from their shy looks, that they would make good rangers. They would certainly easily learn to "sedge," though there might be some difficulty in rallying them. It is no secret, now, I suppose, as every thing has been taken out safely, that immense quantities of provisions have been saved by us in Gates and the adjoining counties. The Yankees' prediction that they can whip us by starvation, without firing another gun, will, like all they have made, prove false. Every thing considered I think that we have been treated very kindly here.

The boys are particularly pleased with the ladies, Hertford has a right to feel proud of them. They receive great attention from our company. They say that there are fewer married men in this company than any they have ever known. This may be owing to the fact that we are a long ways from home, and don't "tell tales out of school." It has certainly been very sickly at home, for some that used to address their love missives to Mrs. ——, now insinuate that they have no one at home but their father and mother to write to. Of course you sympathise with them in their misfortunes.

The headquarters of our gallant Colonel is at Windsor, though he calls to see us occasionally. He is very popular, and deservedly so, with his men. I don't suppose he has an enemy in the regiment—certainly not in company B. From the organization of the regiment he has remained, like a faithful sentinel, at his post, sharing our hardships both in camp and on marches.

The weather is quite cool, and the Spring backward. I am no farmer, but suppose the crops are tolerably promising. Wheat, though not cultivated to any considerable exteht, is looking finely.

Adieu, C, 63RD REGT., N. C. T.

From our Kinston Correspondent.

KINSTON, N. C., April 26.

ED. PROGRESS:—There is no news here of importance. Things are about as they were when I last wrote you. Some of our prisoners, taken in our last skirmish with the enemy, have returned. I have not seen them but understand that they bring no news of importance. CITIZEN.

THE FEELING IN THE NORTH.

The Memphis *Appeal* has had quite a long and interesting conversation with a very intelligent gentleman who has recently passed the Federal lines. The following are given as some of his observations:

He had mingled and conversed freely with the leading Democratic politicians both of the North and the West, and is fully satisfied that the peace or anti-war feeling in the North is much stronger than would appear from the perusal of the Northern conservative papers. These papers, he says, do not dare to give a full and correct statement of facts as they exist, which would seem to be corroborated by the late order of Gen. Burnside prohibiting private letters from coming South.

The feeling in New York City is particularly intense. As an instance, an order had come from Washington for the arrest of Hon. Ben. Wood. The marshal was defied, and told by Fernando Wood that if such was the game the Administration of Lincoln intended to play, they would meet Jeff. Davis on half way ground. Mr. Seward was telegraphed the facts and the arrest was not attempted. This gentleman, moreover, states that a feeling of sadness and sorrow settled upon a large mass of the people of New York when the news of the downfall of Charleston reached them. He was fully satisfied that the hands of the peace party would be greatly strengthened by it.

Extensive preparations are making in the North to resist the enforcement of the conscript law. The only thing that will enable Lincoln to enforce it at all, will be a decided success on some battle-field, either at Vicksburg, Middle Tennessee, Virginia, or North Carolina. Should he be foiled and defeated at any of these points, its enforcement would be impossible, and the prospects of peace greatly enhanced.

It would, he thinks, be unwise, impolitic and unfortunate for the Southern press or Southern statesmen to do any act or conduct themselves in such a manner as to cast contumely or reproach upon this growing peace party of the North, such, for instance, as has found utterance in some of the Richmond papers. Their position at present is a delicate one, having the powers of the Government and the Abolitionists to contend against, combined with a small fraction of their own party, who have gone off with such men as John Van Buren and Brady, of New York, under the designation of Union or war Democrats. If left unassailed by reproaches and hard words, from us, the feeling of hostility between the Democrats and Abolitionists will soon become more intense than that which exists against the rebels. The administration of Lincoln is denounced freely and liberally in unmeasured terms, and it is believed that outside pressure will force him to convene an extra session of Congress, more especially if he shall find the enforcement of the conscript law impracticable.

In addition to the foregoing, the gentlemen alluded to narrated to us a great many incidents going to prove the growth of the anti-war spirit in the North which is unnecessary to recapitulate here; suffice i, to say that he is thoroughly satisfied himself that the Southern people are not fully advised as to the extent, prevalence and intensity of this feeling among the people of that section.

FROM SUFFOLK.—The Petersburg *Express* of Tuesday has the following:

Passengers last evening from Ivor, report that the Yankees at Suffolk are devastating that section of country with an unsparing hand. On Wednesday last a detachment of seventy-five vandals with two pieces of artillery, landed at Holliday's Point, on the Nansemond river, and destroyed the dwellings of John T. Pruden, Peter Houseman and Thomas Wilkinson. They burnt a farm belonging to the estate of the late Albert Shivers, and fired the dwelling, but the ladies on the premises extinguished the flames.

On the same day another party fired a portion of the village of Chuckatuck, in Nansemond county, and destroyed several houses. This was done without giving the people any warning, but we have not heard of any loss of life.

SELLING A COLONEL.—There is an innate spirit of reckless devilment amongst our "soldier boys" that is often amusingly illustrated, and, not unfrequently, at the expense of the officers, of which the following is a pretty fair example. But we will let the victim, Col. C—— tell it in his own way, having been taken for a joke, even at his own expense:

"Shortly after reaching Port Hudson," says the Colonel, "I selected my own encampment, established my headquarters on the road leading to Clinton. One of the boys for want of better employment, executed a very neat sign board, in large letters, "Headquarters, —th Regiment, Arkansas Volunteers, R. H. C——tt, Commanding,' and nailed it to a tree, facing the road. My attention was first called by seeing people stop in passing to read it, and ordered it to be taken down. Missing it a day or two afterward, I supposed my order had been obeyed, and thought no more of the matter until rather unpleasantly reminded of it. I was sitting one evening in front of my tent, in company with some brother officers, when a lean, lank specimen of the country gentleman rode up, dismounted and hitching his "critter," approached the crowd and inquired:

"'Is any of you gentlemen Col. C——tt?"

"That is my name, sir."

"Well, Colonel, I came to see if you was ready to pay for them chickens?"

"Chickens! I presume you are mistaken, sir."

"Nary time, Colonel; and you'll save trouble if you'll pay up."

"But, my friend, I never bought any chickens from you."

"Well, I didn't say you *bought* 'em, Colonel; but you can't say you didn't *get* 'em.

"But I do say I didn't get them! Never saw you in my—"

"Easy, Colonel, easy! I'll leave it to those gentlemen: Ain't this your sign board?" handing it from the breast of his overcoat.

"Admitted, sir; what then?"

"Ain't this your name on it?"

"Well, what then?"

"Well, just this: last night when me and my old woman went to bed, there were about thirty-two hens besides the old rooster, in the hen-house, and when we got up this morning, and then it was nigh sun up, for we waited for the old rooster to crow for day, there was nary darned chicken on the place, but this here sign board was stuck up on the hen-house door; and as it's got your name on it, why it stands to reason you tuck the chickens."

Amid a perfect roar from my companions, I "paid up." The old fellow counted his money and handed me the confounded sign board as my "receipt." Mounting his horse, he started off, but turning in his saddle, he drawled out—

"Good-bye, Colonel! when you come again leave the old rooster and the *settin hens*, and *don't forget your sign!*"—*Point Coupee Echo.*

SPEECH OF GEN. HOUSTON.—Gen. Samuel Houston addressed the people of Houston, Texas, on the 28th ult. He made an eloquent and patriotic speech. We give the conclusion of it:

"The period is approaching when the great issues of the war will be decided. The turning point must soon come. From our army we may expect everything. Let us expect but little from foreign powers, but be ready to make the best of the condition of things abroad, and by a wise foreign policy endeavor to make them tend to our advantage. We can afford to wait for the future. A people whose expansive energies have carried our institutions thus far Southward, cannot be restrained if destiny points the way.

Fellow-citizens, you have before you the scheme of your independence. It is to be accomplished through the triumph of your arms, the sustenance of your currency, devotion and unity of purpose in your relations with your Government and each other, the wisdom of those who control your affairs, and the blessings of Providence. Convinced that the separation of the Yankee and the Southern people, is fixed and certain, that fanaticism and conservative principles of Government cannot harmonize, I long for peace, and with it the happy dawn of a nation whose gloomy period has given such evidence of greatness that the world may hope for its long and prosperous existence. I trust the day may hasten; that, stimulated by the dangers which surround us, we shall remain united, that our Constitution may be maintained sacred, that territory may be added to our limits, and that we may emerge from the scenes of war with our liberties unimpaired either by usurpation at home or tyranny abroad.

Let us gather up the links that remain to us and encircling with them our hearts, swear to resist to the last that worst of all tyranny, fraternal hate. From one nation we have become two, and well will it be for mankind if this fact is soon recognized by our foes and the world. War may still wage, and its march of desolation trample upon the hopes of millions, yet the chain of unity will be broken, and the two peoples yet live to attest how vain were the dreams of those who believed that the Union was a thing of forever.

THE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST WASHINGTON.—A member of the 59th regiment N. C. T., writing from Tanter's Creek, via Washington, says:

The whole State seems to be terribly excited from the failure of Gen. Hill to take Washington, after such a demonstration and flourish of trumpets. The reasons of the failure will perhaps never be made known, though doubtless not very mysterious. As one of the actors in that brilliant movement, if you will spare me a little space in the Journal, I will at least detail the part that our Regiment took in the affair. We left Snow Hill on Friday the 27th ult., and reported to Gen. Hill at Greenville, and then instructed to report to Gen. Garnett, and by him ordered to proceed to Washington, drive in the enemy's pickets and invest the place, which we accomplished successfully, on Monday the 30th ult., our regiment gallantly dashing up to within gun shot of their batteries, and I am sanguine in the impression that if we had been sustained at that moment, by only one single regiment of infantry, that we could have gone into, and have held the town, by getting possession of the block houses, and turning their guns on their gunboats, which in that town are small and not very efficient (I could see them daily with a good glass at half to one mile distant.) But the propitious moment was lost when we could have taken it without serious loss. After they were allowed time to recover from their panic, the capture of the place could not have been accomplished so easily. Yet that it could have been done at any time while invested, not an officer with whom I conversed doubts. There was but one feeling that pervaded both officers and men in our regiment, and I think the same spirit prevailed with all the troops. For the benefit of those who may wish to write "our boys," we are still near Washington, Greenville P. O., N. C., where we may probably remain for some time to prevent the enemy's raids into the country. I am satisfied of one fact, that our regiment alone has done service sufficient while investing that place to have taken half dozen such places as Washington.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF GOLD.—The Richmond *Whig* of Thursday has the following: The premium for gold has fallen. Until recently, the brokers have been asking $5, or requiring six dollars in Confederate Treasury notes in exchange for one gold dollar. At some of the establishments, last week, $4.75 premium was accepted. On Saturday, 4.50 was the selling rate. Yesterday, the quotation was $4 a 4.25 premium, or five to five and a quarter for one. The defeat of the "Alien Conscription Bill" in the Senate may have had some influence, but the conviction is now becoming general that the era of high prices has passed, and gold, like everything else, must come down. The redundancy of the currency has been greatly reduced by the funding in eight per cent. bonds; and the Tax Bill will operate not only as an absorbent of the new issue, but will relieve the Government of the necessity, to a great extent, of again flooding the country with Treasury notes. The "tax in kind" will furnish supplies direct to the Commissary Department, without recourse to Treasury emissions, and hence the excuse for extortion, found in a plethoric paper currency, will no longer exist.

We are especially gratified at the decline in the premium for specie. By many persons gold is regarded as the infallible standard of value, although it has been maintained at the high rates recently prevailing by adventitious circumstances. With the decline in gold, the excuse of these persons for asking five prices for anything they have for sale is removed. We hope, therefore, that the premium for gold may still further decline. It is too high. Let the brokers become patriotic, and lend their aid to the *desideratum* of a lower premium for gold!

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Skirmish Below Kinston—Our Loss—Lt. Lutterloh Killed, &c.

GOLDSBORO', April 29.—Three or four companies of the 56th N. C., were attacked yesterday at Gum Swamp, nine miles below Kinston, by some six or eight thousand Yankees. Our boys fought them over two hours with the constancy and determination of veterans and only retired from their breast-works when flanked and overpowered by numbers. Our loss is estimated at about forty killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed is the brave Lieut. Lutterloh, of Fayetteville, of Capt. Lockhart's company, who died this morning of his wounds. The Yankees were expected to continue their advance this morning but evidently have not done so. Gen. Hill will give them a proper welcome when they come.

From Kinston.

[Special to Progress.]

GOLDSBORO', April 29.—There was a sharp skirmish yesterday below Kinston. No general advance is anticipated. There is no excitement.

HOW OLD SMITH ESCAPED.—"Old Smith," an old German drummer in the 16th Mississippi regiment, was notorious for straggling on the march, whether advancing or retreating, he was always in the rear.

In General Jackson's great retreat from the valley of the Shenandoah, after whipping Banks, old Smith got some miles behind, and while sitting on the roadside, solitary and alone, resting and eating his beef and biscuit, he observed a full regiment of Yankee cavalry approaching. He jumped out into the woods, and as the Yankees came near he thundered away on his drum, beating the *long roll* with a terrible vim. [The long roll is the signal of an enemy at hand, and to form line of battle.] His trick was successful; for the Yankees supposing, of course, that there was an infantry regiment lying in the thicket, faced about and skedaddled, in the regular Bull Run style. Old Smith, replacing his drum on his shoulder, came out into the road again with his beef and biscuit in one hand and drum sticks in the other, resumed his march with his usual equanimity.

WHY SO HIGH.—The Columbia *Carolinian* learns that there is springing up a rivalry in the Nassau trade. It is stated that one company has determined to reduce the charges for freight to our Confederate ports. The unheard of charge of $500 in gold per ton for shipments from Nassau was causing importations to be seriously checked. The present rate is $300 in gold at Nassau, or $500 in gold at Charleston, which is $200 for insurance. At the present rate of exchange, the cost per ton is $1800 at Nassau, or $3,000 at Charleston. While this state of things lasts, no wonder the price of goods continues so high.

A PICTURE OF LINCOLN DRAWN FROM AN OLD GALLEY.—Edmund Burke, while Great Britain was prosecuting the war against the American colonies, wrote the following to the sheriffs of Bristol:

"The poorest being that crawls on earth contending to save himself from injustice and oppression, is an object respectable to God and man. But I cannot conceive any existence under heaven (which in the depth of its wisdom tolerates all sorts of things,) that is more truly odious than an impotent, helpless creature, without civil wisdom or military skill: without a consciousness of any qualifications for power; calling for battles which he is not to fight; contending for a violent dominion he can never exercise, and satisfied to be himself miserable in order to make others wretched."

HIGHLY PROBABLE.—The Vicksburg *Whig* learns from the female prisoner who escaped from the Henry Clay on Thursday night, that the member of the 81st Tennessee regiment, who, it will be remembered, deserted and went to the Yankees some time since, was afterwards hung. He reported on his arrival that all our guns had been sent up the Yazoo and that "quaker guns" had been placed in their stead, whereupon Gen. Grant sent down the Lancaster and Switzerland. Grant finding himself deceived, ordered the renegade Tennessean to be "strung up," which was immediately done.

A SCENE AT A PARTY IN NEW YORK.—Quite a sensation was produced at a party in New York only a short time since, in which a young Englishman was the leading character. The following, from the *Herald*, seem to be the real facts of the case:

The Marquis, of Hartington, who is a son of the Duke of Devonshire, was one of the invited guests at the party mentioned in our first account of the affair. On his arrival, with his friend, Col. Leslie, he was received by the host, and was then introduced to many of the guests, none of whom noticed any badge of any sort on his breast, or any part of his coat.

During the evening, and while the ladies were still in domino, a lady, then and still unknown to him, came up and pinned the badge on his coat, asking him to keep it there. He looked upon it as an innocent jest, took her arm and walked from the foot of the staircase across one room. There he was met by his friend Colonel Leslie, who, upon seeing the secession badge on his breast, asked him to take it off, as it was not *comme il faut* to wear it unless every one understood how it came there. The Marquis immediately removed it, notwithstanding the entreaties of the fair joker to keep it there.

She then left him; and, while he was walking with another lady, a gentleman—who had seen the badge before on his coat, and supposed it still to be there—pushed up against him, when they exchanged a few words; and there the matter ended for the night. The next morning, the matter was satisfactorily explained between the parties interested.

FOREIGNERS FOR THE YANKEE ARMY.—The Liverpool *Albion* of March 19th, says: "For some time past it has been observed that from this port, and also from Cork, there has been a considerable, or rather, indeed, a large emigration of strong, active young men, chiefly Irish, for New York. The extent to which the draft has been, and is still carried, gives rise to the suspicion that these young men are in reality recruits to the Federal army. This suspicion is further countenanced by the well known fact that for a long time past agents for the Federal Government have been at work in Ireland endeavoring surreptitiously to obtain recruits. The Federal Government makes so much noise about our alleged assistance to the Confederates that it would be as well their own proceedings were watched more closely. We believe the Government is in possession of facts confirmatory of the rumor respecting the movements of Federal agents in Ireland.

A WELL TRAINED SERVANT.—During the recent grand attack on Fort Sumter, a party of gentlemen were dining in the upper part of the city. They had just completed their dinner, and were enjoying a quiet glass of old sherry. The family servant, after a couple of glasses, whispered very calmly to his master, that he did think it proper to disturb him before, but perhaps it was proper to inform him that "the guns of the forts were popping away every since dinner came in." The wind being off the land the guns had not been heard, and many persons in Charleston did not know of the action until it was over. The party in question had the carriage immediately, and for an hour on the battery witnessed the popping of the guns.

If there was anything noticeable in Charleston during the fight more than anything else, it was the perfect equanimity which prevailed. The calmness and quietness of the servant was only equaled by the perfect confidence of the women, who looked for the result as a matter of course—Beauregard being their General. How admirably was the General complimented.—*Carolinian.*